

Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gonzalez
Granger
Green (TX)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Harman
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Kelly
Kennedy (RI)
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kirk
Klecza
Kolbe
Lampson
Lantos

Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Obey
Oliver
Ose
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Ramstad
Rangel

Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Shays
Sherman
Simmons
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Strickland
Tauscher
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Wilson
Woolsey
Wynn

NAYS—249

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bereuter
Berry
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Borski
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Carson (OK)
Chabot
Chambliss
Clement
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
Delahunt

DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gillmor
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Graves
Green (WI)
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hostettler
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde

Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
Kildee
King (NY)
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Langevin
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
Mascara
Matheson
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Mica
Miller, Gary
Mink
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle

Oberstar
Ortiz
Osborne
Otter
Oxley
Pascarell
Paul
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Riley
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher

Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanders
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Stupak
Sununu

Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Wu
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Hastings (FL)
Hutchinson

Jones (OH)
Lipinski

Spence
Stark

□ 1749

Mr. SKEEN and Mr. ABERCROMBIE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. FORD, REYES, THOMAS, and ROSS changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MS. LOFGREN

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Ms. LOFGREN. I am, Mr. Speaker, in its present form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. LOFGREN moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 2505, to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment: Page 4, after line 10, insert the following subsection:

“(e) EXEMPTION FOR MEDICAL TREATMENTS.—Nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of human somatic cell nuclear transfer in connection with the development or application of treatments designed to address Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes, cancer, heart disease, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, severe burns, or other diseases, disorders, or conditions, provided that the product of such use is not utilized to initiate a pregnancy and is not intended to be utilized to initiate a pregnancy. Nothing in this subsection shall exempt any product from any applicable regulatory approval.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as we close the debate on this research issue, there were several Members of the House in opposition to the Greenwood amendment who said that we dare not allow for the possibility of research, there was a slippery slope; that if we allowed research to occur, inevitably there would be those who would then go ahead and clone a human being, which all of us oppose.

I think that that is a fallacious argument. It is a defective argument, because what that argument says is people will violate the law. Well, if that is why we cannot stand up for research today, if the worry is that if we allow for research, that some will violate the law that we passed prohibiting the cloning of human beings, then we would have to go and prohibit the selling of petri dishes and other scientific equipment.

No, that is a defective argument. The real issue is whether or not the House of Representatives intends to allow stem cell research, the somatic cell nuclear transfer technology.

We received in the Committee on the Judiciary a letter from a person who is the Director of the Ethics Institute, the Chair of the Department of Religion at Dartmouth College. This person was the founding director of the Office of Genome Ethics at the NIH National Human Genome Research Institute, a past president of the Society of Christian Ethics, the largest association of religious ethicists.

This is what he told us: “I wish to draw your attention to the devastating implications for medical science of H.R. 2505. As written, the bill would prohibit several research directions of possibly great medical benefit. Nuclear transfer for cell replacement would permit us to produce immunologically compatible cell lines for tissue repair. There is no intention on the part of those researching this technology to clone a person. Using this technology, a child suffering from diabetes could receive a replacement set of insulin producing cells. These would not be rejected by the child because they would be produced via a nuclear transfer procedure from the child’s own body cells. Neither would the implantation of these cells require the use of dangerous immuno-suppression drugs. Using this same technology, paralyzed individuals might receive a graft of nervous system cells that would restore spinal cord function. Burn victims could receive their own skin tissue back for wound healing, and so on.”

Dr. Green goes on to say, “As presently drafted, H.R. 2505 will shut down this research in this country. This would represent an unparalleled loss to biomedical research, and for no good reason. H.R. 2505, if it is passed in its present form, the United States will turn its back on thousands or millions of sufferers of severe diseases. It will become a research backwater in one of science’s most promising areas.”